

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of storing defective data site information for a storage device, the method comprising:
 - determining a first defective data site associated with the storage device;
 - determining a second defective data site associated with the storage device;
 - determining a spacing value that represents spacing between the first defective data site and the second defective data site; and
 - storing the spacing value.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein determining a spacing value comprises determining a difference value.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first defective data site has a first data site number and the second defective data site has a second data site number, further wherein determining a spacing value comprises determining a difference between the first data site number and the second data site number.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein storing the spacing value comprises storing the spacing value in or on the storage device.
5. A storage device operably couplable to a host and having data sites for storing data, the data sites comprising defective data sites, wherein the storage device maintains defect information reportable to the host, the defect information comprising differences in location between defective data sites of the storage device.
6. The storage device of claim 5, wherein the data sites comprise sectors; further wherein the differences in location between defective data sites are differences in sector numbers.

7. The storage device of claim 5, wherein the storage device comprises MRAM.
8. The storage device of claim 5, wherein the storage device comprises a hard drive.
9. The storage device of claim 5, in combination with a testing controller operably connectable to the storage device for discovering the defective data sites.
10. An electronic system, comprising:
 - a host; and
 - a storage device operably couplable to the host and having data sites for storing data, the data sites comprising defective data sites;
 - wherein at least one of the storage device and the host maintains defect information, the defect information comprising differences in location between defective data sites of the storage device.
11. The system of claim 10, wherein defective data site numbers are associated with the defective data sites, the defect information comprising differences between defective data site numbers.
12. The system of claim 10, wherein the storage device comprises magnetic random access memory (MRAM).
13. The system of claim 10, wherein the storage device comprises a hard drive.
14. The system of claim 10, wherein the storage device maintains the defect information and is adapted to report the defect information to the host.

15. A method of accommodating a defect in a storage device, the method comprising:

discovering a defect in a storage device having spare data sites at generally regular intervals throughout at least a portion of the storage device;
determining a plurality of data sites to be remapped, the plurality of data sites to be remapped being disposed between the defect and an adjacent one of the spare data sites; and
remapping the plurality of data sites to avoid the defect.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the remapping includes evenly shifting data associated with each of the plurality of data sites toward the adjacent spare data site.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the adjacent spare data site is a data site nearest the defect.

18. A storage system, comprising:

a storage device comprising a plurality of data sites, the data sites comprising spare data sites distributed generally evenly throughout at least a portion of the storage device; and
an access device for accessing the storage device, the access device being adapted to avoid grown defects in the storage device by shifting data, stored in data sites disposed between the grown defect and one of the spare data sites, toward the one spare data site.

19. The system of claim 18, wherein the spare data sites each comprise a sector.

20. A method of associating logical sectors with physical sectors of a storage device, the method comprising:

defining a logical sector number;
determining a differential table value based on the logical sector number;

determining an adjustment table value based on the logical sector number; and

determining a physical sector number by adding the differential table value and the adjustment table value to the logical sector number.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein determining an adjustment table value comprises defining a quotient by dividing the logical sector number by a denominator, and using the quotient to obtain the adjustment table value.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the differential table has one entry per logical sector; further wherein the adjustment table has one entry per multiple logical sectors.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein determining an adjustment table value comprises defining a quotient by dividing the logical sector number by a denominator and using the quotient to obtain the adjustment table value; further wherein the number of multiple logical sectors is equal to the denominator.

24. One or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by a processor, causes defective data site information storage according to the following method:

determining a first defective data site associated with the storage device;
determining a second defective data site associated with the storage device;

determining a spacing value that represents spacing between the first defective data site and the second defective data site; and

storing the spacing value.

25. One or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by a processor, causes accommodation of a defect in a storage device according to the following method:

discovering a defect in a storage device having spare data sites at generally regular intervals throughout at least a portion of the storage device;
determining a plurality of data sites to be remapped, the plurality of data sites to be remapped being disposed between the defect and an adjacent one of the spare data sites; and
remapping the plurality of data sites to avoid the defect.

26. One or more computer-readable media having stored thereon a computer program that, when executed by a processor, causes association of logical sectors with physical sectors of a storage device according to the following method:

defining a logical sector number;
determining a differential table value based on the logical sector number;
determining an adjustment table value based on the logical sector number; and
determining a physical sector number by adding the differential table value and the adjustment table value to the logical sector number.